## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do no reburn those rejected.

AD VERTISEMENTS removed energy day; advertisements insected in the Weekly Herach, Family Herald, and in the
Childrenia and Daropean Editions.
JOS PHISTING accorded with nations, chargings and place

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

EROADWAY THRATRE, Broadway-Duoness or Malpi-NIRIO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE SCHOOLMASTER

SHOWERY THEATER, Bowery-THE THESE PASS MER-BURTON'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite Sond street

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Richeusy-Two

LAURA KERNE'S THEATER, Broadway-FLOWERS O BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 561 Sreadway—Grond MECHANICS HALL, 472 Broadway BRYANT'S MINSTER

BROOKLYN ATHEN RUM - PIOTERIAL ILLUSTRATIONS DN. KASE'S ADVENTURES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

New York, Wednesday, April 7, 1858.

#### The News

The European mails by the Indian reached th city at a late hour last night. A summary of the news was given yesterday. The America, with three days later intelligence, may arrive at any mo ment, she being now in her twelfth day.

The special commissioners to Utah will leave Fort Leavenworth on the 25th inst., for the scene of their labors. The President has nearly completed their instructions, and they will leave for Fort Leaver worth in a few days, and proceed with the army from that point. No difficulty had occurred between Generals Harney and Smith as to precedence in the expedition-both take their respective commands one as Major General, the other as Brigadier. Ac cording to the present arrangements of the War Department the force in Utah will number six thou-

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Slidell moved to re consider the vote disagreeing with the House on th Kansas bill without any action being taken, the effect of which was to keep the bill back for three days. The matter was finally laid on the table with out being acted on. The remainder of the session was consumed in a debate on the Minnesota bill Nothing of special interest took place in the House, which was occupied with a debate on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The special order of the day, being the bill rela tive to a constitutional convention, was called up pesterday in the State Senate. After a speech by Mr. Stowe in favor of the bill, further consideration of the subject was postponed until Thursday. The bill providing for payment of interest on drafts of Canai Commissioners and others, after various amendments, was finally ordered to be printed. Th bill for railroads in this city in streets parallel with Broadway was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages. The House ordered the Railroad Decimal bill to be sent to the Committee on Railroads to be reported complete.

As nobody seems to exhibit much concern about the result of the election in Connecticut on Monday we will merely announce, for the benefit of poli ticians of all stripes, that the State was carried by the black republicans by over two thousand majority.

Mystery still envelopes the murder of young Smithson was examined yesterday. Two or three other witnesses also testified, but nothing definite was elicited, their evidence only going to show that Smithson had made a threat against Samuels a year or two ago. Inspector Weed notified the Coroner that he had information of important evidence which was then unavailable, and requested time to work up the matter. Under the circumstances the Coroner deemed it advisable to adjourn the inquest until next Monday. The Coroner de cided to liberate Smithson on bail, but Curtis is still

The Grand Jury were empanneled in the General Sessions yesterday, and after listening to an able charge by the Recorder, entered upon the discharge of their duties. His Honor enumerated the various causes of the spread of crime in our city, naming loan offices, stolen goods establishments, the practice of stock gambling, dance houses, and the tofree use of deadly weapons, together with the insuffi ciency of the Metropolitan police, as the prolific causes of the alarming increase of crime in New York. Chas. Johnson (colored), indicted for robbers In the first degree, pleaded guilty to assault, with intent to rob. was sent to the State prison for five Herman Fuch, tried and convicted o grand larceny in destroying a note of the value of sixty-one dollars, was remanded until his counse could make a motion for arrest of judgment.

The Aldermanic Committee on Finance met ye terday, and agreed to report in favor of paying seve ral small bills to various parties for services rendered to the city, but they transacted no business of any

Owen McGrath, a resident of Putnam county, was robbed on Monday night of \$300 and a check for \$400, by three villains, who, after the robbery threw him into the river with the intention of drowning him. He was forturately rescued by persons em ployed in the Manhattan Gas Works, who hearing

his cries came to his assistance.

The monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening, and there was a large at tendance. The Hon. George Bancroft read an interesting and philosophical paper on the "Battle of Lexington," in which he eloquently described the incidents of the battle, and alluded to the early

struggle for liberty in the States. The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday, an decided to ask the Legislature to anticipate the action of the Common Council, and insert \$100,000 is the tax levy for the new Island Hospital. There are now 7,603 persons in the institutions, an increase of

1,247 as compared with last year. A prayer meeting for the accommodation of merchants who are prevented attending the twelve o'clock exercises in Fulton and John street churche was held yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, in th store 69 Broadway. Several leading merchants and members of the legal profession were present and addressed the assemblage. Sergeant Johns, of the Police Commissioners' office, exhorted the meeting stating that he was recently converted, and asked the prayers of his brethren for an aged father an mother, sisters and brothers, and a wife, that the might continue to walk in the way of truth.

A large and influential meeting was held in th rooms of the Board of Trade in the Exchange at Philadelphia last evening, and a committee was ap pointed to report on the practicability of purchase ing the steamers belonging to the late Collins line Another meeting is to be held this evening to ap point a committee to receive subscriptions for the

Judge Loring, who was recently removed fro office by the Governor of Massachusetts, is said to have received the appointment of Sub-Treasurer of

The dwelling of a Mr. Comstock, at Lersy, was

consumed by fire on Sunday night, and the whole family were burned to death. The cotton market was more buoyant yesterday

the influence of the fereign news received by the Indian. The sales embraced about 1,600 bales, closing firm at about 12c. for middling uplands. The deficiency in the receipts at the ports, compared with last year, has become reduced to about 182,600 bales, while the decrease in experts amounts to about 105,000 bales. The telegraph reports speak of an inundation in the Red River, who had overflown its banks, but the injury wou d not it was believed prove very serious, as the crop had not sufficiently advanced to be materially effected by it. Mos estimates of the erep fatt to come up to 3,000,000 bales, though some parties still adhere to that amount or mo er was depressed by the foreign news, and sales difficult to make freely without some concession in ta vor of purchasers, especially for the lower grades while sales were moderate and without important change in prices. Wheat was more freely dealt in, but price were somewhat irregular and less buoyant. Corn wa firmer, with sales of sound white and yellow at 720. 73c., including some cargoes to arrive at 72c. a 72% of Pork was again firmer and higher and active, with sales of mees at \$17 25 a \$17 36, and prime at \$13 90 a \$14 Sugars were firm and active, with sales of about 1,300 a 1,400 bhds and 300 a 400 boxes, at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm, with sales of about 1,400 1,000 bags, at rates given elsewhere. The stock embraces about 35,126 bags, of which about 19,141 consists of Rio. Freights were inactive and engagements moserate.

The Crisis upon Kansas - The Necessity of Prompt Decision.

Wise men shape their action to meet the exi gencies of the day. The present crisis upon Kansas affairs demands a prompt decision The removal of this subject from Congress is the first necessity: the precise form of the act has become a secondary consideration. The failure to admit Kansas into the Union at this session may be followed by the most serious po litical demoralizations-factious and sectional The rabid pre-elavery ultras of the South, and the reckless anti-slavery disorganizers of the North, if this question is to remain open, will leave no efforts untried to inflame it into a consuming fire. Nor can we hope for the return of common sense, or the prevalence of sober counsels, in the party camps of either section, until we shall have closed and locked this box of Pandbra, and delivered over the box and the key to the people of Kansas, there to be buried under the corner stone of the new capitol at Minneola.

The Union is strong. The masses of the American people are accustomed to laugh at the impotent threats of dissolution from factionists, fanatics and cadaverous Don Ouixotes of either section. Yet there may be danger in disregarding too far the apparently contemptible labors of these disunion sappers and miners. A small worm has eaten up the whole Russian fleet which was let down under the waters of Sebastopol to save it. That keen political philosopher, John C. Calhoun, has said that disunion cannot come upon this people like s French revolution or an avalanche, but by such slow and successive processes of disintegration as those which have marked the rise and developement of this sectional slavery excitement. To secure the positive safety of the ship, the leaks which have resulted from the slavery agitation must be stopped. The settlement of this Kansas imbroglio, at this time, will caulk them all, North and South. Our disorganizing factionists have nothing left them to work upon but Kansas. Take that from them, and their "occupation is gone"-peace is restored, and parties will be re-organized upon practical issues in which all the heresies of disunion will be swallowed up.

The Senate of the United States, therefore rising above all party punctillos, all foolish technicalities, all silly quibbles upon side issues, should at once consent to the admission of Kansas upon the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, in the event of the irrevocable adhesion of the House to that plan. We have shown that this bill practically concedes everything which the administration has asserted—the legality of the Lecompton constitution, the legality of the authople that a new State, applying for admission with a pro-slavery constitution, ratified by the popular vote, is as much entitled to admission as a free State. All the opposition sections, parties and factions in Congress have been reduced to these concessions. The principle is fixed. The exact point for which the South have been contending is gained, and thus, it makes no substantial difference whether Kansas be admitted under this, that or the other con stitution. The great Southern principle in volved in the contest is secured, the destiny of Kansas is established—it cannot be changed: and nothing, then, is wanting to sink this exhansted acitation into oblivion but the admis sion of Kansas into the Union.

Since the fusion of the three discordant opposition factions of the House upon the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, the administration need not feel any further anxiety in the matter; and the South, having achieved the vital point at issue, may readily consent to put an end to the whole controversy without further delay. Pass the Crittenden-Montgomery bill. It is a capitulation of the enemy, which they do not wish to be accepted. They would prefer its rejection, for the purposes of factious and sectional engineering in the coming elections for the next Congress. But pass it, and they are beaten with their own weapons. The three opposition factions which have thus conspired to make out common case for the stump, have based all their calculations upon the failure of the bill. Pass it, and they are thrown flat upon the ground. The black republicans, completely stultified and chopfallen, will return to their constituents with the loss of their whole stock in trade; the Douglas renegades will be left outside of any healthy organization; and the Southern Know Nothings, like Mr. Webster, when left "solitary and alone" in John Tyler's cabinet, will each return to his people to ask, "Where am I to go " The response will most likely be, "You have chosen your own company; go to Kansas, the pandemonium of border ruffians and the paradise of fools."

Should the House adhere to their bill, let it be passed by the Senate. The administration policy is vindicated therein, the great issue with the South is therein fully recognized, and the final adoption of the bill will be a substantial triumph over all the odds and ends of a factious opposition-a solid triumph over the black republicans, a triumph over the Douglas disorganizers, a triumph over those paltry hucksters. the Southern Know Nothings, and a decisive triumph over all the turbulent, scheming and unscrupulous demagogues whose objects are de moralization, disorganization, chaos and revolution : but first of all, the overthrow of an administration which has defied them and reduced them to a surrender. Pass the Crittenden-Montgomery bill and let Congress proceed to business, and let us have an end of this misera ble Kansas agitation. In the name of common sense put an end to this thing, and let us go to

THE TRIBUNE ON ADVERTISING.—The New York Tribune has some remarks to make on the subject of an advertisement which appeared a day or two since in this journal, and which, by some peculiar process of ratiocination, that journal connects with a lottery enterprise with which it appears to be very familiar. The Tribune takes the ground that this journal should be prosecuted for publishing, as an advertise ment, the business card of a business man of Savannah, Georgia; and quotes, in support of its views, a section of a State law imposing penalties on sheets which advertise lotteries.

The Legislature of this State has ample and complete right to make laws to prevent the sale of lottery tickets within the State. It may likewise enact any laws that may be required to give full force and effect to any such prohibition, and to carry out the suppression of lotteries within the State. But whether the State Legislature has the right to prohibit the publication in the newspapers of this or that class of advertisements-which in themselves are not offensive to decency or public morality -is a very different question; we are led to be lieve that, under the constitution of the United States, the Legislature has no such right to abridge the liberty of the press.

It is unquestionably contrary to good morals and the well being of society to openly advocate assassination in a newspaper. It is equally immoral and injurious to assail the institution of matrimony, and to promulgate the doctrines of Fourierism and free love. But the Legislature would not on that account be justified in passing a law to suppress the New York Tribune because it is the organ of assassination, Fourierism and free leve. However desirable it might be to put a stop, in the interest of society, to the publication of doctrines so obviously noxious and disgusting as those which find vent in the Tribune, the constitution of this land will not permit the Legislature or any other power to come in and seize the Tribun press, distribute their type, and send their editors to jail.

Neither will the constitution of the United States suffer any State Legislature or other body or authority whatever to exercise a censorship over the advertisements which may be inserted in any daily paper, so long as these advertisements are not in themselves and on the face of them of an indecent or deprayed tendency. For our part we defy the District Attorney and the State courts, one and all of them, to make us accountable, or to punish us in any way, for publishing the advertisement in ques tion, or to make it apparent, in any manner that the constitution of the United States will suffer any newspaper publisher to be subjected to a penalty for merely advertising a common ordinary business card.

EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTING .- The success which the exhibition of Mr. Belmont's gallery seems to bave had-in pouring several thousand dollars into the treasury of the charity to which the profits of the exhibition were assigned; and the equally profitable exhibition of Mr. Aspinwall's Murillo, which was also worth something to the charitable association which received the profits, seem to have started a number of enterprising individuals on the hunt for more picture exhibitions. Besides that of the National Academy of Design, we are promised other shows, mostly of old pictures, which are found to draw better than new; we trust the proceeds of such exhibitions will be as well distributed as those of the Belmont and Aspinwall exhibitions. If they are, people can lose nothing by going to see them. If they are not, people may just as well remember that old pictures are like some qualities of old wine-you require to be a great connoisseur to enjoy them; and if you are not, they will gratify you less than any shilling print.

PROGRESS OF TRADE.—The Custom House returns show remarkable evidence of the power of our people to retrench and recuperate. In the last three mouths at this port the reduction in our importations amounts to the enermous sum of thirty-six millions. In March, 1858, we took nine and a half millions less of foreign goods than we did in March, 1857. In the first six months of the present fiscal year, including the three months prior to the revulsion, our im perts at this port were four and a half millions in excess of those of the previous year; now, our imports for the nine months ending 31st March are actually thirty-two millions in arrear of last year.

All this indicates a tremendous amount of contraction and retrenchment spreading throughout the country; and it must lead. before we expect it, to a sudden revival of business, increase of trade, and restoration of commercial activity. Calms beget storms.

INDICTING BANK DIRECTORS-We notice that Allibone and several of the old directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania have been indicted at Philadelphia. This is all well enough, but as one swallow does not make a summer any more than one "Leonora," cribbed from the old masters, makes Fry a great composer, so the indictment of one or two bank officers does not show that there is a general disposition to hold rich regues to account. If all the defrauding bank officers were indicated and convicted, the prisons would not be capacious enough to hold them. Still, it would be a good idea to take some of the richest and goutlest of them and give them five years of prison life. It would help along the dividends, and improve the health of the convicts amazingly. A short residence in the State prison is better than all the pills in the

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS. Within the past few days business has revived in a surprising manner. As soon as the lakes open and the spring movement begins in the West, we shall be as busy as ever, despite the late hard times. We have never, for our part, published so many advertisements as during some days of the past few weeks. Our receipts from advertising alone have varied from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a day, and we have frequently been obliged to make a present to our readers of an extra sheet in order to give them the news. If this goes on, and trade continue to revive as it has begun, we shall shortly be obliged to issue a triple and quadruple sheet several times a week.

LECTURES AND LECTURERS.-The principal lecturers of the day are Lola Montes, the Chevalier Forney, Lawyer Brady, Professor Everett and Hop. Massa Greeley. Some of them have faded a little lately, and the greatest of all seems to be Lola Montes, who alone is able to keep up the applause and excitement which she created when she first appeared behind the reading desk of Hope Chapel. In fact, Lols seems to have beaten all her Illustrious rivals

MR. SECRETARY COBE AND COLLECTOR SORFILL. There appears to be a very great fuse in full blast at Washington over Collector Schell's appointments. He has made some over which our members of Congress and the miserable and dirty spoilsmen inside and outside of Tammany Hall have been raising an uproar that appear to have frightened the Secretary of the Treasury worse than the Kansas rebellion of Douglas and company. He has thus refused to con-firm some of the Collector's appointments, and besitates upon some others. Indeed, such is the extent of the row that some of our black republican organs are predicting that poor Schell is threatened with the fate of Orsini. He is, it appears, a candidate for Governor, looking out for himself, and Dickinson (could anything be more absurd?) is his man for the Presidency, regardless of the claims of Mr. Cobb. Consequently poor Schell is to be Bronsonized, and Cobb is to play the part of Guthrie in the ope-

Such is the trash that is trumped up by the miscrable, loafing, pot-house, Tammany politicians against our unfortunate Collector; and strangely enough, these scurvy chaps are served by our city members of Congress very much to the distress of Mr. Cobb, and very much, we believe, to the disgust of the President. The truth is, our city M. C.'s want to use the appointment of Mr. Schell's subordinates in behalf of their own political schemes among the roughs" of their respective districts. Mr. Schell, however, has neglected to consult them. and hence all this rumpus at Washington. Thus far, too, Mr. Secretary Cobb appears to have been guided more by the counsels of our members of Congress than by the Collector's discretion. But there is no necessity for thus making a bridge of Mr. Sohell's nose any longer. Our city delegation are all fixed right upon Kansas, and the Secretary, in this quarter at least, can afford to be a little independent. But if there can be no concurrence between the appointments of Mr. Schell and the confirmations of Mr. Cobb, the President should take the matter in hand. He will see, also, that if he does take it up, it will not do to stop half way, like poor Pierce, but that he must make a clean job of it. In this view, should it be found impossible to bring Mr. Cobb and Mr. Schell to harmony and common sense upon these appointments, we hope and trust that both the Collector and the Secretary will be turned

As to our members of Congress, we again suggest that they will have quite enough to do in attending to their legislative duties, without mixing themselves up in these dirty little spoils equabbles of Tammany Hall and the coal hole.

THE RHODE ISLAND BEACTION.—The little State of Rhode Island has her election for Governer, State officers, &c., to-day. We have no doubt that the result will be the same as in Connecticut and New Hampehire—a decisive republican victory; and for the simple reason that Kansas is still "bleeding." It was Kansas that decided the result in New Hampshire; it was Kansas that rendered all the efforts of the democracy in Connecticut to fight the battle upon the practical affairs of the State policy perfectly useless; and Kansas, we presume, will carry Rhode Island by default. And so it will be in our Northern fall Congressional elections-in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Obio, and elsewhere-unless this Kansas humbug shall in the interval be finally and permanently put out of the way. Let the administration party in Congress look to this, and to the importance of a practical diversion of the publie mind to new and practical issues, without further loss of time.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

HALIPAY, April 6-10 P. M. a possibility of the arrival of the America, now in he twelfth day from Liverpol. Weather calm and mild.

Our Special Washington Despatch HE LECOMPTON BILL—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO—THE DEPI CIENCY BILL—BANKEUPT LAW—JUDGE LORING APPOINTED SUB TREASURER AS BOSTON—THE PRINTING BURRAU, STC.

The Lecompton bill did not go over to the Ho day. It will probably reach there to-morrow. The relicans are very indignant at its being held back, and move was made in the Senate to-day that it be sen

The special Commissioners to Utah, Governor Powel and Ben. McCulloch, will leave in a few days for the scene of their labors. The President has nearly completed their instructions, and they will proceed with the army which leaves Fort Leavenworth on the 25th inst. Dr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, says that if the Commissioners had been sent some time ago there would have been no necessity of sending amormy.

on Printing intend to report a bill for the es tablishment of a Printing Bureau. The bill, I think riews expressed from time to time in the Hungary. Print ing, binding, engraving, all Congressional reports and debates—in fact everything that is now done outside, by contract or otherwise—is to be carried on and accomplubed by the bureau thus established. There is to be a Superintendent, a Commissioner of Binding, &c., &c. The committee will also submit a repost giving a full exposinitherto been performed, showing-where frauds have been perpetrated by those who have been doing the work the government. This bill will supersode Senator ohnson's bill, which is too much like the law now force, and which is found to be so objectionable

I am requested to state that there is no difficulty, as stated, between Generals Harney and Smith as to which of these officers shall assume command in the Utah expe dition. Both of them take their respective commands one as Major General, the other as Brigadier. Our Minister at Madrid, Mr. Dodge, writes by last mail

that the long pending and vexed question between Spain and Mexico is in a fair way of adjustment through the mediation of France and England.

The Deficiency bull, now before the House, will, in Ma

not move until that bill is passed. According to present arrangements of the War Departnext there will be a larger force concentrated in Utah than was expected a short time since. There will be a

resent form, be defeated. The expedition for Utah can-

orce of six thousand.

A large batch of petitions was to day presented in both Houses of Congress for a general bankrupt law Another murder took place in Washington to-day. nan named Berry was murdered by two men named Dev itn. This was not a murder committed out of wanton row dylam, as that of Saturday night last, but out of revenge in the part of the Devlins against Berry for having, it is

Judge Loring, lately removed from his position of Judge y Governor Banks, of Massachustts, is, I hear, appointed as Sub-Treasurer at the port of Seston. Commander Joseph Lanman, of the navy, is ordered to

charged, seduced their slater some years ago.

the steamer Michigan on the Northern lakes.

Washington, April 6, 1868.

Judging from present indications the Deficiency Appro priation bill, embracing about eight millions for the army, will be defeated in its present form. There is an increa ne disposition in Congress to check further movements of the Utah expedition. The entire military force contem plated to be thrown into Utah is about 5,600 men. Sepator Davis' physical condition has become more cri

seal. He has test the sight of one are.

Our Washington Correspon Important from Santo Demingo—The Conduct of the Bac.

from our Consul at Santo Domingo, relative to the present state of affairs in that Island. These despatches were entrusted to a special bearer (who consulate under a previous administration), at the request of the representatives of the differ ent Powers resident at the city of Santo Domingo, as well as by the different merchants doing business with the United States. Such confidence was placed in his judgment relative to the position of affairs in this island that he was commissioned to lay before our government a statement of fac's relative to the treaty made by our

Consul, Mr. J. Ellott, ceding to our government the Bay of Samana for a naval station, and for other purposes named in the secret asticles of said trenty. This treaty is now on file in the Senate. One of the provisions of the treaty is that we are to have the Bay of Samana for ever for a naval station. We have the right to erect all the necessary buildings, fernications, &c.; to colonize the territory adjoining the Bay, and, in fact, to become expect of the entire Spanish portion of the Island by occupation for a small sum named in the treaty. France will undoubtedly endeavor to lay all the obstacles in the way of the rainfunction of the treaty, but England will lead us a hand if necessary to establish a naval depot at Samana. It is time that the government begun to pay decided attention to the position of our commerce at Samto Bomingo. Nothing has as yet been done relative to the seizure of the American schooner Charles Hill, of Portland, nor the attempt to seize the archives of the American Consulate and the trampling under foot of the flig of the Consulate by the minions of President Baez. Positive evidence is on record relative to the attempts to assa-sinate cur Consul at various times. Also, the proceedings of a meeting of the Censular corps, conveced at the request of President Baez, informing them that he would not protect either the Consul of the United States or its citizens resident in that island.

The noble conduct of Captain Dunlop, of her Majesty's dent in that is lend.

The noble conduct of Captain Dunlop, of her Majesty's

The noble conduct of Captain Dunlep, of her Majesty's ship Tariar, upon this occasion, is worthy of special mention. When Basz informed the Consular corps that he would not guarantee the safety of the Americans resident at Santo Demingo, Captain Dunlep informed him that the so called republic was no longer a government, and that it would become necessary for Basz to immediately issue a preclamation relative to their protection, in default of which he would prepare his ship for action and take possession of the dity in the name of her Majesty's government and protect them himself.

How long we are to permit a poor, miserable, weak negro government to trample upon the sacred rights of our citizens is a question which, it not answered at an early day by the administration, will undoubtedly be answered by General William Walker or some other commander capable of teaching these people to protect the

mander capable of teaching these people to protect the

# THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1858. Mr. Bigier, (dem.) of Pa., presented from Amos Ken dall, chairman, &c., a supplementary memorial, asking further protection agsinat competing telegraph companies. The business of the Senate to day, although it occupied a long time, can be expressed in a few words. THE KANSAS MILL.

Mr. Sunsul, (adm.) of La , having filed with the Secre Mr. Saidell, (adm.) of La., having filed with the Secretary on Friday last a written declaration that he intended to move to reconsider the vote to disagree with the House on the Kansas bill, which motion yesterday and to day he renewed verbally without any action be taken, claimed the right to keep the bill back three days for that purpose.

Mr. Strakt, (opp.) of Mich. moved to enforce the order of the Senate, that no single Senator shall have the power to thus obstruct business.

Mr. Stidkill referred to the rule, and insisted on his right.

Mr. Scidell. Feterred to the Puts, and asserted the right.

Mr. Bayard, (adm.) of Del., explained the custom in such cases, expressing the opinion that it must be left in the discretion of the officer.

Mr. Douglas, (opp) of III., could not recognise as a right what was a matter of courtesy.

The Presiding Officer explained that he had asked opinons.
Mesura. Bright, Crittenden and Skward express

Newers. Shour, Christian and sawah expressed their views.

Some skilful parliamentary feacing was exhibited in favor of and against the interpretation of the rule in the manuel under which Mr. Sildeli claimed, not as a courtesy, but a right, the three days retention of the Kansas non-concurrence to allow him to reconsider his vote. The presiding officer (Mr. Fitzpakrick) assumed the responsibility of a decision for it.

spessibility of a decision for it.

Mr. Chittenbur, (opp.) of Ky., and others testified that they had never known a previous instance.

Finally the matter was laid on the table, without action. This amswered the purpose of the administration mea.

THE MINESPORA WILL.

The bill for the admission of Minnesota came up as the

special order.

Previous to the discussion Mr. Preu, (adm.) of Ind., read an extract from the Globe confirmatory of the words exchanged between him and Mr. Douglas yesterday, implying a lukewartaness on the part of the latter in regard to Manseota.

o Minnesota.

Nr. Porticlas, (opp.) of Ill., warmly replied, asserting his zeal in the cause of Minnesota.

The matter was a matter of trifling import, but flat con-

The matter was a matter of trifling import, but flat contradictions were interchanged.

Mr. Guenn, (adm.) of Mo., confirmed Mr. Douglas' statement, and the matter subsided.

Mr. Pount, (opp.) of Ohio, moved an amendment to the preamble of the Minnesota bill, and appealed to Mr. Douglas to know if he was not aware that me man was allowed to yote on the Minnesota constitution except on the same ticket as that for State officers.

Mr. Portulas explained that the mode of submission was full, (air and free; the veters put what names they chose on the tickets, and their votes were not controlled in any ways.

Eventually Mr. Pugh withdrew his suggestions respecting the preamble, on Mr. Douglas' striking out the words

ing the preamble, on air, too Congress." The preamble was then agreed to.

There being no other amendments pending, the bill was ready to be reported to the Senate; but previously—
Mr. Kassen, (opp.) of Maryland, explained that he would vote against the bill, because the constitution of Minnesota was directly at variance with the constitution of the United States, and diametrically opposed to the party he represented. Alien suffrage and equatter sove reignty, he said, must be repudiated. His remarks were strongly "American."

Mr. Jonsson, (adm.) of Tenn., repiled, arguing the right of the States to fix the qualifications of their own votors, independent of federal naturalization.

### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1858. The Hause went into Committee of the Whole on the DEPICTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL.

While several showed the necessity of the pas the bill, including the heavy items for the Utah expedition, others carnestly condemned the incurring debts to be discharged by appropriations to supply def

debts to be discharged by appropriations to supply con-ciencies.

Mr. Srwano, (adm.) of Ga., did not think there was any necessity for getting into difficulty with Brigham Young. The whole army operations were carried out on too mag-nificent a scale. He would have a law passed prohib-ting axany efficers coming here, unless for special reasons. The is the central point from whence eminates all the schemes and all the extravagance.

Mr. Tavion, (adm.) of La., said nothing had occurred to justify the President in acting in such hot haste in send-ing an army to Utah.

to justify the President in acting in such hot haste in sending an army to Utah.

Mr. Bennert, (adm.) of Ky., said there is a growing disposition on the part of the Executive Department to absorb the powers of the legislative branch of the government, and it was time this was checked.

Mr. Tappan, (opp.) of N. H., condemned appropriations for the Utah expedition, and would not endorse the executive usurpation of making was without the co-operation of Congress. He went into a calculation to show that the transportation of each barrel of flour from Fort Leavenworth to Utah cost one hundred dollars.

The Committee their rose, and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.
WASHNOWN, April 6, 1858.
No. 53.—Enoch C. Roberts vs. James M. Cooper. Arguest commenced for plaintiff and continued for defectant.

Mayoralty Ifomination.

Penantrua, April 6, 1866.

The democrats of this city to day, in convention, re-nimated Mr. Vana for Mayor on the first ballot. Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

The following are the footings of our bank statement is part week

The following are the footings of our bank statement for the past week — March 29. April 5.

Capital stock ... \$31,960,000 \$31,960,000

Loans & discounts ... \$16,324,800 \$1,918,900 Inc. 296,400

Specie ... ... 7,905 500 \$,259,500 Inc. 354,000

Due from banks ... 5,025,500 6,378,900 Inc. 1,272,800

Due to banks ... 5,304,600 6,578,900 Inc. 1,272,800

Deposite ... ... 18,595,000 20,136,400 Inc. 1,241,400

Circulation ... 5,150,600 5,477,500 Inc. 317,900

Western Navigation.

Detroit, April 6, 1853.

Ecveral sail vessels passed down from Chicago an other upper lake ports to-day. Navigation may be outlied as fairly open.

Election of Directors of the Ningara Water

Power Company.

Niagara Falls, April 6, 1858.

The election of directors for the Niagara Water Power Company took place to day. None of the old board were re-elected except Colonel Flak and S. M. Allen, the former President of the company. The work on the canal will company took recompany.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Levant. The United States stoop of war Levant, commander with, arrived at this pert to day from Hong Kong.

United States Surveying Steamer Hibb, &c.

The United States surveying steamer Bibb, from New
York for North Carolina, has put in here for repairs.

The ship Sally Magee, from Rio Janeiro, has gone up

Deepatches for Europe.

Borrow, April 6, 1868.

The foreign mail per steamship Niagars, for Liverpool, closes to morrow (Wednesday) at 10 e'elock A. M., and the ship will sail at about 1 F. M. Deepa'ches for Europe will be in time for the Niagars if left at 21 Wall street, New York, by 12 M. to morrow.

Destructive Fires.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH IN LEBAY,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, M. Y.

A fire occurred in the town of Lorsy, N. Y., on Fonday night, desiroying the dwelling of Daniel Comstock.

Mr. Sometock, his wife and four little children perished in the Sames. The names of the children are Mary, Maria, salome and Cors, all under ten years of age. The affair creates much excitement and the greatest sympathy i

SURNING OF A PLOUBING MILL Milwavkin, Wis., April 6, 1856.
The flouring mill of Johnson & Harper, at Horroor, Wis., was destroyed by fire or Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, and is partially covered by insurance. BURNING OF THE PROPELLES PORRET CITY.

PORT STANLEY, C. W., April 6, 1606.

The propeller Forces City was burned here has means
t is supposed she was act on fire by an incendiary. Has
was insured only a few days ago.

BURNING OF NEW BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, April 8, 1858.

The extensive building in process of erection here for the steam factory belonging to Burch & Co., was destroyed by his this morning. Loss, \$50,000; insured, \$30,000.

Connecticut Election.

We have returns from all but seventeen towns in the State. The republicans have elected one hundred and thirty-three depresentatives and the democrats seventy-eight. The Strate, it is believed, will stand sixteen republicans to five democrats.

The vote for Governor in all but seventeen towns give Buckingham, the republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 3,100.

Municipal Elections.

BLMIRA.
EIMRA. N. Y., April 6, 1856.
Mr. F. Hall was to day elected Mayor of Elmira on the OG DENSBURG H.

OGDENSE TROFT, April 6, 1886.
At our municipal election to day the entire republic
cket was elected by majorities ranging from 60 to 90. PORTLAND.

At our municipal election to day Jecesiah Jewest, republican, was elected Mayor, receiving 218 majority over Mr. Shapley, democrat. The City Council is strongly republican.

St. Louis, April 6, 1869.

The whole free soil ticket, headed by J. W. Gardinhine for Mayor, was elected at Jefferson City yesterday by an average majority of 70. The average majority for the free democratic ticket in this city is 1,100.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 6, 1856.

The election yesterday passed off quietly. If. 3. Hotherington, the people's candidate for Mayor, was elected Mayor by 500 majority. CINCINNATI.

At our municipal election yesterday the entire anti-Le-compton ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 2,200 to 3,000. Thirteen out of the seventeen councilment are anti-Lecompton.

MICHIGAN TOWN ELECTIONS.

Partial returns from the town elections, held in this State yesterday, abow large republican gains. The Townsend Case.
MURRITAVILLE, C. W., April 6, 1998:
The celebrated Townsend alias McHenry trial was cosciuded this afternoon, the jury rendering a verdious

Movement of Southern Steamers THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

The United States mail steamship Augusta, from M York, arrived here to day at 12 noon. She was detained by a fog off Cape Hatterss. All well.

THE COLUMBIA AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, April 5, 1869The United States steamable Columbia, Captain M. Bor
ry, from New York, arrived here on Monday afternoon-of
3 o'clock. All well.

Weather Reports.

By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern graph Lines.—Office 21 Wall street. And Ap'l 6 Wind. Th'r

Charlottet'n PFJ 46 16 A. M. S.E.
St. John, N. B. 45 14 A. M. S.E.
Enstport, No. 44 54 A. M. N.E.
Calain, No. — A. M. N.E.
Calain, Mo. 43 39 A. M. N.E.
Sackville, Mo. — A. M. N.E.
Boston. 42 21 M. S.E.
New York. 40 42 M. S.W.
Baltimore, Md. 89 17 M. N.W. 42\* Cloudy. 38\* Cloudy. 39\* Cloudy. Raining.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Stocks ursteady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 87; Readiailroad, 22%; Morris Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 4; Long Island Railroad, 4. Railroad, 22%; Mortis Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 11%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44.

The sales of cotton to-day were 10,500 bales at 11%c. 11%c. for middling, all before the reception of the idan's rews. Fair to fully fair sugar, 6%c. a 7c. Metas see, 28c. White corn, 6%c. Pork firm; shoulders, 5%c. idee, 8c. hams, 7%c. Lard in kegs, 11%c. Freight are easier, but not quotably lower. Sterling exchange 10% a 10%.

The prices of cotton have declined \( \)c. since the receiptof the Indian's advices. The saice to day add up 14,000
bales at 11\( \)c. a 11\( \)c. for middling. The sales for the
last three days foot up 33,000 bales. The receipts at this
port up to the present time as compared with those of last
year find short 4,700 bales; do at all Southern ports,
134 500 bales. Stock 431,000 bales. Sugar firm at 6\( \)c.
a 7c. Lard in kegs 12c. a 12\( \)c. Sterling exchange
160\( \)c. a 107\( \)c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool \( \)c. and to
Havre 1c.

Barrieren, April 6, 1858.

Flour dull. Wheat active; prime red, \$1 a \$1 %; white, \$1 10 a \$1 33. Corn firm; yellow, 66c. a 67c.

Whiskey dull. Provisions firm and generally unchanged.

The foreign news has a depressing effect on our man-rets. Flour in bot little inquiry and prices weak. Wassa. full. Corn in good demand at an advance of 2c; sales-sales. After Provisions firm. Mess pork buoyant at \$16. Lard 10%c. a 12c. Whiskey firm at 21c. a 22c.

Political Intelligence. ELECTION IN RHODE IMAND.—The annual State election will take place to day in Rhode Island. The canvass has reated very little stir or excitement, and the indication are that the election will be an uncommonly quiet one.

After the American republicans had made their nominations for State officers, some feeling of opposition. was gogues, who called themselves straight republicans, and they succeeded so far as to get together a few mean in Providence, on St. Patrick's day, who, styling themselves a State Convention, proceeded to nominate a ticket. They took all the candidates of the condition, except those designated for the offices of Attorney General and Treasurer. and for these they chose new ones. After the amount ment of their names were made public they each de clined the nomination, and thus left the straights or ultra

black republicans just where they started. accesequently now but two tickets in the field, as fol Demorrate. American Reguldicona
Governor...... Elisha R. Potter. Elisha Byce.
Lieut Governor... Ariel Ballou. Thomas G. Permer.
Secretary of State. John H. Weeden.
Attorney General. Walter S Burges. Jerome B. Emball.
Trescurer..... Edward F. Newton. Samuel. A. Farker.

All the candidates on the republican ticket are the present incumbents. The Democratic Convention nemins Alexander Duncan for Governor and Elishs R: Potter for Lieutenant Governor, but the former gentleman having declined, Mr. Potter was placed at the bend of the ticket by the State Committee. It is said that the democrate will allow the election to go by default.

THE GRAND PRIN AT THE CRUSTAL PARAGE.-This affair, which is to come off to morrow evening, promises, from th preparations already made, to be a colossal festival. It is a civic, minitary, fancy dress and firemen's ball, so that all classes of society will be represented. We are informed that about eight thousand tickets have already been sold, and the number of persons in astendance will not probably be short of double that number. To feed this crowd Peteler has a table d'hôte as well as a restaurant à la carte, and the raw material includes fifteen bundred pounds of poultry and one hundred thousand system. The interior of the palace has been decorated with count-iess flags, banners, and trophies furnished by Commissary General Ward. The floor has been repaired so as to be in excellent condition for dancing. Scale for the non dancing guests have been built in amphitheatrical fashion, and a raise ed dais with canopy for the Turkish Admiral and his suite. Around the floor one hundred tents will be pitched, and between the tents and the centre there will be an ample promenade. The Scott Life Guard will visit the ball in uniform, their first appearance since their organization Altogether the ball promises to be a great su proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of the noor by the Hunter Woodis Benevole Everybody is going to the ball,

THE CONCERTS MCRARD WIll commence on next Monday and the rale of seats is announced to begin to-morrow This delay is necessary in order to perfect the rehearsals with the great orchestra, and to complete the decorations of the Academy, which will be on a grand scale. A con cert room has been erected on the stage, and the audito rium has been completely renovated and luxuriously fited up, so that the concerts will be even more pleasant